



Mexborough Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the Year

1961





MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT



D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., & H.

Medical Officer of Health

H. BREARLEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

Chairman of the Council :
Councillor J. WOOTTON

Vice-Chairman of the Council :
Councillor E. GARDNER

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :
Councillor K. LEE

Councillors :

Mrs. G. CATLOW	G. M. HANSON
Mrs. D. LEACH	(County Alderman)
J. R. BELL	G. W. HURST
A. R. BISHOP	T. ROEBUCK (C.C.)
H. BOWMAN	J. WAIN
R. FARRIER	F. WATSON
M. GAMBLE	J. C. WILLET'S
E. HAIGH	S. WORTH



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P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Adwick Road,
Mexborough.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Mexborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

There were a total of 259 live births registered in the year and six infant deaths, four of the infants having lived less than three days. The infantile mortality is low. There was no maternal death, no deaths from tuberculosis although there were eight deaths from cancer of the lung—five males and three females. This condition is an increasingly common cause of death in this country, two of the factors influencing the incidence of the disease are cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution—both factors are preventable. A total of forty deaths from malignant diseases i.e. 20% of all deaths is in part an indication of the fact that more people are surviving to the age at which cancer is more common. Thirty six deaths were due to bronchitis and pneumonia and influenza—bronchitis the English Disease is caused almost entirely by atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking—seventy six deaths were due to heart disease and disease of blood vessels. Thus three quarters of the deaths were due to malignant disease, respiratory disease and diseases of the heart or circulation.

There is a need for more hospital accommodaion for the aged and chronic sick in the area—there is often considerable difficulty and delay in obtaining a hospital bed, particularly for elderly female patients.

More hospital beds for midwifery are required, 59% of all confinements in the area taking place at home, whereas recent recommendations suggest that 70% of mothers should be confined in hospital.

The natural increase of the population was 57 but the population of the district continued to decrease due to emigration to surrounding areas. The birth rate is also lower than surrounding areas, indicating that young people who are in a position to leave the area have done so, mainly for housing difficulties. The Council at present are not in a position to rebuild except on cleared sites ; fifty three council houses being completed during the year. Two houses were completed for private owners. The remaining building land cannot be developed until a new sewer is installed.

Further progress was made in the Slum Clearance Programme and 50 more houses were represented in two Clearance Areas and two Compulsory Purchase Orders ; twenty four were demolished. The object has been to deal with as many properties as possible which could be made subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders so that re-development could take place on the site. Re-development plans were to be put into operation at Lower Dolcliffe Road and Pitt Street. The number of owner occupiers increased and financial aid was given in eighty four cases.

There were also sixty one applications for grant aid for the installation of bathrooms, the majority of these being from owner occupiers. In only a few instances did owners of tenanted houses avail themselves of the opportunity of grant aided improvements.

Atmospheric Pollution during the year increased slightly. No improvement was expected as no Clean Air Zones had been declared by the Local Authority. There was little or no improvement in industrial pollution, the Coking and By-Product Plant at Manvers Main Colliery produces serious pollution.

Every animal slaughtered in the two slaughterhouses were inspected and the amount of disease found was very little. It was pleasing to see that proposed extensions of a nearby factory would include the site of one slaughterhouse and to replace this a new up-to-date building was being provided.

The refuse service maintained a weekly collection during the year and there were no serious complaints.

A new service inaugurated during the latter half of the year, in co-operation with the R.S.P.C.A., was the humane destruction of animals and a total of 94 dogs and 35 cats were dealt with. This was a service which appeared to be necessary for the district and which is obviously appreciated.

I record my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Brearley and his staff and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Officer,

"Dunford House",

Wath-upon-Dearne,

Near Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath-on-Dearne 2251/2.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	1,452
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population, Mid-1961	16,990
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1961	5,563
Population density (persons per house)	3.0
House density (houses per acre)	3.8
Rateable Value	£167,677
Net product of a penny rate	£675

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

There was a further and more pronounced fall in the estimated population for mid-1961. The Registrar General's estimate for 1960 was 18,580, so that the decrease was 1,590. At the 1961 Census, preliminary figures were 8,595 males and 8,500 females giving a total of 17,095. Since the last Census in 1951, the population has decreased by 1,877 which is 10 per cent.

The number of inhabited houses has increased by 31. Twenty-four houses were demolished, and fifty-five new dwellings were completed—fifty-three by the Local Authority and two by private enterprise.

A decrease of £2,501 is recorded in the rateable value of the town whilst the net product of a penny rate remained constant at £675.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	144	115	259
Legitimate	...	...	...	135	109	244
Illegitimate	...	...	...	9	6	15
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected)						
per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	15.2
Live Birth Rate (corrected)						
per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	14.8
Illegitimate live births percentage of						
total live births	...	...	...	...	...	5.8%

Still-Births :—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	6	4	10
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	37.2
				Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	...	150	119	269

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	3	3	6
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	3	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	23.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	24.5
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
	...	...	...	...	...	15.4

Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still-births)	52.0
Maternal mortality, including abortion	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ...	0.0
Total deaths	202
Death Rate (uncorrected)	11.9
Death Rate (corrected)	15.3
Natural increase of population	57

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1961

						Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	2	2	4			
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	3	8				
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	6	6		
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	—	—	—			
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...	...	3	—	3		
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	10	18				
18.	Coronary diseases, angina	...	...	21	15	36		
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	2	—	2			
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	5	4	9	

							Males	Females	Total
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...				2	8	10
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	23
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system						—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...					1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...					1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...				—	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...			2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion						—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	...	...				—	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...				2	3	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...			6	6	12
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...					—	—	—
TOTALS							104	98	202

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Foetal abnormality, Encephelocoele	1 day	Hospital
2.	Acute respiratory infection, Influenza	8 month	Hospital
3.	Pneumonia	3 month	Hospital
4.	Intra Cranial haemorrhage, Prematurity	3 days	Hospital
5.	Prematurity	2 days	Hospital
6.	Broncho-pneumonia, Subtentorial haemorrhage	15 hours	Home

MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	5 Year Mean	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	5 Year Mean
Population	16990	18580	18600	18630	18710	18710	18818	18870	19020	19020	19230	18730	19184
Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	15.2	15.2	14.8	15.8	14.9	14.3	14.82	12.6	15.1	14.9	16.0	15.6	18.62
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	11.9	11.5	9.7	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.04	9.3	9.1	10.2	9.3	12.3	10.12
Infantile Mortality (per 1000 live births)	23.2	21.2	25.3	37.4	35.8	33.7	36.06	12.6	41.8	38.3	32.5	54.8	47.32
Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 live and Stillbirths)	37.2	30.8	14.2	10.2	27.9	11.1	25.56	24.6	20.5	36.9	15.9	29.9	25.62
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live and Still births)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.48	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.02
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Case Incidence (per 1000 population)	0.35	0.21	0.32	0.69	1.06	0.69	1.13	0.58	0.78	0.88	1.50	1.92	1.06
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate (per 1000 population)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.42

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1. STAFF

(a) Public Health Department, Mexborough,
(Mexborough Urban District Council)

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer:
D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
Dr. BARBARA R. A. DEMAINE,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
H. BREARLEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods,

District Public Health Inspector:
T. J. P. HENDRY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., R.P.

2. LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield where the Medical Director is Dr. L. A. Little and at Sheffield (Medical Director Dr. E. H. Gillespie) carry out bacteriological examinations.

3. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or Hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1961.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Visits were paid to 318,095 bin premises during the year. The collection service was maintained on a weekly basis and no complaints were received. Six Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles were used and 24 employees were engaged. No difficulties were encountered and absenteeism amongst employees was at a minimum.

Refuse Disposal

5,189 loads of refuse were dealt with at the controlled tip in the quarry of Coalfields Brickyard Limited, and a Fordson Major Tractor was employed in the disposal. Soil obtained from neighbouring housing sites was found to be useful for covering purposes and apart from children invading the tip over the school holidays, the work proceeded satisfactorily.

Trade Refuse

1,409 loads of trade refuse were dealt with, which was an increase of 105 loads over the figure for the previous year. This increase in trade refuse has been evident over the past years as more and more commodities are being packed in cardboard cartons. The opening of the new Super-Market in Oxford Road has also, no doubt, contributed to the increased trade refuse for disposal. No charge is made by the Council for trade refuse collection and a large quantity of the refuse adds to the salvaged materials.

Municipal Bin Scheme

Under the Municipal Bin Scheme 370 new bins were issued as replacements for worn out bins.

Salvage

Income from salvage was the highest for several years, namely, £1,375 9s. 4d. This was due to two reasons, namely, the substitution of an electric press for the manual press and the increase in the amount of paper and cardboard available. At certain periods in the year it was found that so much paper and cardboard was available that difficulty was experienced in the storage of the waste materials. Apart from paper, rags and scrap metal were only collected in small amounts, the district being well served by rag and metal dealers.

Details of the weights and value of the salvaged materials were as follows :—

		T.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Sts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	...	67	14	2	—	—	529	12	0
Fibreboard	...	67	8	2	—	—	688	2	1
Newsprint	...	16	1	2	—	—	136	12	9
Rags	... ..	—	17	3	—	—	10	13	0
Woollens	...	—	—	—	7	7	4	6	10
Scrap	... ..	—	15	—	—	1	6	2	8
152 17 1 7 8							1,375	9	4

CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949

Destruction of Rats and Mice

The Service was continued with one Rodent Operator and a free service was offered to all householders, charges being made against business premises. All Council owner

properties were surveyed frequently and a 10% test of the Sewerage System was carried out. The sewer test as in former years, showed no infestation of rats except in one small area, and a block control system of treatment was carried out there.

There was a decrease in the number of rat infested properties and all infestations were of a minor nature. There was also a slight decrease in the number of mice infested properties.

Details of the properties involved and inspections and treatment are given below.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	NON AGRICULTURAL				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Totals of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
1 No. of properties in Local Authority's District	22	5612	934	6568	5
2 No. of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	199	15	214	—
(b) Survey under Act	22	419	101	542	5
(c) Otherwise (e.g. When visited for some other pur- pose)	—	2506	153	2659	—
3 Total inspections carried out - includ- ing re-inspections.	37	3247	376	3660	9
4 No. of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	12	113	5	130	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	86	2	88	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	NON AGRICULTURAL				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Totals of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
5 No. of infested pro- perties (in Sect. 4) treated by L.A.	12	199	7	218	—
6 Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	18	199	10	227	—
7 No. of Notices served under Sect. 4 of Act. (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
8 No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of Act.	—	—	—	—	—
9 Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10 No. of 'Block' Con- trol schemes carried out.	—	1	—	—	—

DISINFESTATION

Advice and a free issue of insecticides were given to householders of infested premises. Treatment was given freely by the Council and each case was followed up until the disinfestation was complete. As in past years, the greatest number of infestations were of Cockroaches, but figures for the year showed a decrease over those for the previous year. This was partly due to demolition of slum clearance properties. Infestations by Bed Bugs were again at a minimum and these have now become to be very rarely found in the district. All tenants moving to Council houses from slum clearance properties were inspected, before removal and treatment given, chiefly, as a precautionary measure.

There was a slight increase in the number of Fly infestations, but these were small and caused no serious trouble.

It is now evident in visits to houses, that a majority of tenants purchase proprietary brand of insect killers, and these are used widely.

The total number of premises treated for insect infestations were as follows :

Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Spiders	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Moths	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Woodworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Powder Post Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood Lice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Precautionary Measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics

Sessions are held weekly at the undermentioned Clinics :—

Child Welfare Centre, Gardens Lane, Conisbrough.
Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Church Road, Denaby Main.
Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough.
Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.
Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.
Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Attendances

Clinic	No. of women in attendance	No. of attendances
Conisbrough	121	543
Denaby Main	192	798
Mexborough	204	769
Goldthorpe	189	406
Thurnscoe	169	321
	875	2,837

Dr. J. C. MacWilliam, who also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, is Medical Officer in charge at all the above Ante-Natal Clinics.

Relaxation Classes

Classes are held at three Centres and will be introduced at Thurnscoe in 1962 following the opening of the new Clinic in that area. When a new building is erected in Conisbrough as expected in 1963, classes will be held there. The opportunity

is taken by Midwives and Health Visitors to introduce films and health education talks at these sessions. Attendances were as follows :—

Clinic	No. of attendances made
Denaby Main	127
Mexborough	133
Goldthorpe	320

Family Planning Clinics

The Family Planning Association hold clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough on Tuesday evenings from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Sessions are held as follows :—

C.W.C. Conisbrough—

Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. M. Bajorek

C.W.C. Denaby Main—

Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. M. Bajorek

C.W.C. Goldthorpe—

Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. B. R. A. Demaine

C.W.C. Thurnscoe—

Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. J. Wilczynski

C.W.C. Mexborough—

Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. B. R. A. Demaine

Thursdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. T. Lindsay

Attendances during 1961 were :—

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances made	
		Under 1 year:	Over 1 year:
Conisbrough	186	830	439
Denaby Main	329	1957	638
Goldthorpe	523	1747	354
Thurnscoe	735	1227	942
Mexborough	602	6066	3464
	2375	11827	5837

At the Infant Welfare Clinics, facilities are available for protection by immunisation and vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and Smallpox. The majority of mothers are young and are anxious to have reassurance about the progress and care of their children and the Health Visitors and Medical Officers are present to give the necessary advice.

Health Education figures prominently amongst Infant Welfare Clinic activities and is promoted by means of posters, displays, talks, films and film strips.

Help given by voluntary workers is appreciated by the mothers and staff. Unfortunately in some areas it has been found difficult to recruit voluntary helpers.

In addition to sales of proprietary brands of Infant Foods, National Welfare Foods are on sale at Clinics during Infant Welfare Clinics and at the Divisional Office during office hours. The following sales were made during 1961 :—

National Dried Milk	... ..	8,258 tins
Orange Juice	... ..	12,612 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	1,886 bottles
Vitamin tablets	... ..	1,524 packets

Two new Clinics will be opened in 1962 at Thurnscoe and Goldthorpe and both will have Dental Clinics. Plans are being made for new Centres at Conisbrough and Mexborough.

Premature Babies

District	Born Alive			Stillborn			No. Removed to Hosp. after Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At home	In Hosp	Total	At home	In Hosp	Total		Born at home	Born in Hosp	Total
Mexbro'	8	13	21	—	9	9	1	7	11	18
Conisbro'	9	20	29	1	2	3	—	8	17	25
Dearne	9	17	26	4	4	8	—	9	11	20
TOTALS	26	50	76	5	15	20	1	24	39	63

A premature baby for statistical purposes is one weighing 5½ lbs. or under at birth. 76 such babies were born alive and 63 survived the first 28 days of life—a critical period for such infants.

The best method of reducing the infant mortality in the Division is obviously to attempt a reduction in premature births; some of the causes of prematurity are known but not all are preventable with present knowledge.

Care of the Unmarried Mother

For the purpose of the scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid ante-natal care. The County Council can make arrangements for the confinement and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of eight weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A Church of England Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

Married :

With previous illegitimate children	...	...	5
Without previous illegitimate children	...		1

Single :

With previous illegitimate children	...	...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	...		13

Widowed :

With previous illegitimate children	...	...	3
Without previous illegitimate children	...		3

Total	...		27
-------	-----	--	----

2 infants died and in 17 cases the baby remained with the mother, 3 were adopted, in 5 cases the mother married.

MIDWIFERY - Section 23

Fourteen midwives are employed by the County Council in Conisbrough, The Dearne, and Mexborough and all but two who were non-drivers, have authority to use their private cars on official business. Two of the 14 staff provide the main relief for holidays and days off. 7 midwives live in the Dearne area, 3 in Conisbrough and 4 in Mexborough.

During the year all midwives attended a lecture on Trilene analgesia, followed by a day's practical tuition in hospital. Trilene inhalers are now being used by all the midwifery staff. Another innovation during the year was the introduction of disposable syringes. With these, injections can be given in the minimum amount of time and sterility assured.

Midwives attended 678 deliveries and at 143 cases, General Practitioners were present. In addition they nursed 31 cases who were discharged from hospital before the fifth day and 199 discharged before the tenth day. 59% of all confinements took place at home. The Cranbrook Committee

in its report on Maternity Services, recommended that 70% of all confinements should take place in Hospital. There is therefore a need for far more maternity hospital beds in the area.

Nearly 86% of all mothers confined at home received some form of analgesia during labour.

The following visits were made by midwives during the year :—

		Ante-Natal Visits	Post-Natal Visits
Domiciliary Cases	... ..	4,647	12,383
Hospital Cases	... ..	442	1,075
Totals	...	5,089	13,458

HEALTH VISITING — Section 24

There were 16 nurses employed in the Health Visiting Services in Conisbrough, Dearne and Mexborough at the 31st December, 1961. Ten were fully qualified Health Visitors, i.e. they are S.R.N., S.C.M. and held Health Visiting Certificates. The 6 unqualified staff are all S.R.N.'s. and 5 of them have been employed as unqualified Health Visitors many years.

Post-graduate Courses, Mental Health Courses and a course of training in Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children were attended by Health Visitors during the year, as an extension of their training.

The Health Visitors duties include home visiting to very young children and the aged ; cases of infectious diseases ; handicapped children ; problem families. They also attend Ante-Natal, Infant Welfare, Immunisation, Toddler and Specialist Clinics and in the School Health Service, Hygiene and Medical Inspections. The Home Help and Chiropody Service are also supervised by them.

An increasing demand on the Health Visitor's time is made by the ever-expanding Health Education programme which is detailed later in this report.

Liaison

(a) General Practitioner Liaison

Although there has always been a good liaison with General Practitioners it was decided this year to allocate one Health Visitor to a General Practitioner practice. Here the Health Visitor makes regular fortnightly visits to the consulting rooms where cases and problems are discussed. On returning to headquarters the Health Visitor discusses and sorts out the problems with her colleagues etc. This close liaison appears to have been very successful and the scheme is now expanding to other areas.

(b) Hospital Liaison

Almost all departments of hospitals in the Division are visited by some member of our Health Visiting Staff, and information regarding patients, their homes, and relatives, is discussed and then passed on to the appropriate service where assistance can be given.

(c) With Other Bodies

These include Welfare Officers caring for the mentally ill, handicapped, disabled, blind, and the school child ; also the National Assistance Officer, Moral Welfare Worker, the Ambulance Service, Fire Service and Police, and the Ministry of Labour.

Health Visitors made the following home visits :—

Visits :	To expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	144
	To children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	6,127
	To children aged 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	2,569
	To children aged 2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	4,122
	To T.B. households	...	...	...	...	...	688
	To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	9,204
	Clinics attended	...	...	...	...	...	1,491

HOME NURSING - Section 25

The Twelve Home Nurses employed in the former Divisional Area No. 30, made 33,680 visits during the year, to 1,234 cases. Nearly 20,000 visits were paid to 462 patients who were over the age of 65 years. One in ten of the cases nursed had more than 24 visits. Full statistics relating to the Home Nurses work are appended below.

Three Home Nurses completed Courses of District training as Queen's Nurses during 1961. The standard of work is high and the services of the district Nurse are much appreciated by patients and General Practitioners alike. The Home Nurse works under the general direction of the Family Doctor and nearly all nurses pay regular visits to the surgeries. Nevertheless the Home Nurse is also an important link in the Public Health team and she maintains a close liaison with her Health Visitor and Midwife colleagues as well as other Voluntary and Statutory bodies.

Help is given to patients through such agencies as the Mexborough Town Nursing Association, National Society for Cancer Relief, Madame Curie Fund, the National Assistance Board. The County Council's Care and After-Care Service is also used to the full.

Nursing equipment of all forms is available for issue on loan as and when required.

Mobility is essential if the nurses are to carry out their duties quickly and efficiently. Six nurses are therefore authorised to use their private cars on official duties, whilst two others have been loaned County Council motor cars. The remaining nurses are using mopeds or bicycles.

As previously mentioned, the disposable syringes and needles are now in use generally throughout the area and their adoption greatly facilitates the work of the Home Nurse.

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	887	26,628
Surgical	238	5,149
Infectious Diseases	1	23
Tuberculosis	23	1,124
Maternal complications	85	756
TOTALS:	1,234	33,680
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	462	19,944
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	58	435
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	128	7,684

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - Section 26

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

At the 31st December, 1961, 11,721 children under the age of 16 had been completely immunised either with three or four injections. It is estimated that there are 17,000 children in this age group, giving a vaccination rate of nearly 80%.

Preliminary tests with oral vaccine were made in 1961 and this method of vaccination was introduced in 1962.

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the Divisional Area during 1961 and this child had not been immunised. The number of cases of Poliomyelitis in the area has decreased remarkably since the introduction of vaccination.

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

Details at the 31st December, 1961.

	No. of Persons completely vaccinated during the year 1961		Total Persons completely vaccinated at 31st December, 1961	
	3 Injections	4 Injections	3 Injections	4 Injections
Children born in the years 1946—1961	1147	2896	11721	2896
Young Persons	2485	—	4882	—
TOTAL	3632	2896	16603	2896

Immunisation Against Diphtheria

The immunisation rate in school children throughout the Division is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. The under 5's would be most involved should Diphtheria become prevalent again and protection is recommended before the age of 1 year is attained. Generally, immunisation against Diphtheria is now combined with Whooping Cough and Tetanus, thus reducing the number of injection required.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Urban District	No. of children primarily immunised in 1961			Number of children given booster doses during 1961
	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	316	75	391	386
Mexborough	276	41	317	145
Dearne	398	95	493	283
TOTALS	990	211	1201	814

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1961 :—

Age at 31/12/61 i.e. born in year:	Under 1 1961	1—4 1957—60	5—14 1947—56	15 or over before 1947	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	6	24	8	14	52
Conisbrough	3	12	—	2	17
Mexborough	4	46	19	8	77
TOTALS	13	82	27	24	146
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	5	5
Conisbrough	—	—	—	4	4
Mexborough	—	—	—	9	9
TOTALS	—	—	—	18	18

The outbreak of Smallpox in the Bradford area early in 1962 illustrated the speed with which this disease could be promoted due to the development of air travel, and no treatment has yet been discovered which will prevent death or disfigurement in those who develop the complaint. It is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - Section 27

The Local Service is based on the Depot at “Dunford House” and the Ambulance Station Officer is Mr. F. Hyde, G.I.A.O.

The staff at the depot totals 25, including the Station Officer. There are six wireless equipped ambulances including one sitting case car. Mr. Hyde has kindly supplied the following statistical information in respect of the Wath-upon-Dearne Depot for the year :—

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	30,954
Emergency Patients			
(included in above)	...	...	2,281
No. of journeys	...	...	5,399
Total mileage	...	...	163,040

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE and AFTER-CARE

Section 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home

As already mentioned earlier in this Report, all forms of nursing equipment are available for issue to the sick and handicapped person. The items range from bed pans, urine bottles, air rings and rubber mackintoshes to beds, mattresses, sheets, blankets, wheelchairs of all descriptions, crutches and other walking aids, play-tables, hydraulic hoists, enuresis alarms etc. Nearly 700 issues were made to patients. The Home Nurses keep a small stock of the more regular items of equipment and a reserve stock is available at Mexborough. Larger items of equipment are transferred from area to area as required or specially ordered when not immediately available.

Hospital After-Care

Almost all departments of hospitals in the area are visited regularly by some member of the Health Visiting Staff, but the main liaison work is still carried out by Miss A. D. Willoughby—Health Visitor at Denaby Main who visits the Montagu and Fullerton Hospitals each week. Information regarding patients, their homes, relatives and needs after discharge is discussed with the local Health Visitor and appropriate help is provided where necessary. The Almoners at hospitals outside the area seek and offer full co-operation with the Department.

Health Education

We now have at our disposal : —

Two film strip projectors, 35 m.m.

One sound and film projector, 16 m.m.

Two small screens.

One daylight viewing screen.

One large screen.

Six flannel-graphs.

This equipment is almost in continual use and films and film strips have been loaned from the County Film Library and National distributors as required. Posters and other visual aids have been used extensively throughout the year.

73 Lectures, film shows etc. have been given to school children, expectant mothers, Young Wives Clubs, Old Age Pensioners, School Canteen staffs, Youth Groups, Women's Meetings, Mother's Unions and the General Public. Smoking and Health, Home Safety features and Personal Hygiene being the main topics.

With the co-operation of the teaching staffs in almost all the Secondary Schools, a regular course of mothercraft training takes place each term for school leavers. Parents have been invited to attend the lectures and evening sessions have been arranged to permit them to do so.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th September, 1961, a Mental Health Exhibition was held at "Rock House" Swinton. The programme included talks by Social Workers and Doctors on such subjects as Occupational Therapy School Medical Service, Child Guidance Service, and Work in a Mental Hospital. A discussion group of General Practitioners was arranged for the Tuesday evening and an Any Questions Session for the general public on Wednesday evening. Films were shown throughout the two days and an Exhibition of Handicrafts made by patients at Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield attracted much attention. A display of handicrafts made by children at our own Training Centre was also staged.

Chiropody Service

The scheme which started early in 1960, maintained a steady growth during 1961 and continued to operate efficiently. The number of patients treated during the year was 1,189 compared with 944 during 1960. It is estimated that throughout the Division, 18% of all aged persons are receiving treatment. It was envisaged when the scheme was introduced

that 15 per cent would require treatment. One in every five cases requires domiciliary treatment.

The names and addresses of persons recommended for treatment are referred to the Medical Officer by General Practitioners, Nursing staffs and Voluntary organisations and each application is approved for a maximum 6 treatments in 12 months. The Chiropodist fees are paid by the Voluntary Association and then claims are checked and reimbursed to the Associations by the County Council.

The following is a summary of treatments carried out in 1961 :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of patients treated			No. of Attend-ances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-upon-Dearne O.A.P. Association	26	13	54	67	296
Conisbrough O.P. Welfare Committee	51	43	117	160	647
Denaby Main O.P Welfare Comm.....	51	22	106	128	526
Goldthorpe O.A.P Association	45	48	87	135	523
Mexborough O.F. Welfare Comm.....	195	88	422	510	2139
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association	23	14	44	58	254
Thurnscoe W.V.S.	49	31	100	131	619
TOTALS	440	259	930	1189	5004

Tuberculosis After-Care

Miss L. Ferneyhough, a Health Visitor at Thurnscoe attends the Chest Clinic at Mexborough, each week, to discuss with the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. D. Stevens and his staff, any problems arising from the care and after-care

of patients and contacts. The co-operation between the Chest Physician and this Department has always been excellent.

At 31st December 1961, 40 patients in the area were receiving extra nourishment in the form of 2 free pints of milk daily. The Doncaster Chest and Heart Care Committee have provided clothing and shoes for several patients suffering from Tuberculosis and heart diseases.

Mass Radiography

The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit based on Western Hospital, Doncaster (Medical Director Dr. V. E. Sherburn) visited the I.C.I. Factory and Baths Hall, Denaby Main and the Miners' Welfare, Conisbrough in October 1961 and the following is a summary of the diseases and abnormalities discovered during these surveys:—

Total Radiographed	...	...	...	...	...	2,006
Tuberculosis : Active	...	...	...	...	...	—
Inactive	...	...	...	...	...	35
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—acquired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pulmonary fibrosis—non tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	...	...	...	...	...	34
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pleural thickening or calcification, non tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE - Section 29

78 Part-time Home Helps were employed in the Divisional area, at 31st December, 1961, and they provided assistance at 714 homes during the year. Of this total of cases, 629 related to infirm and sick persons over the age of 65.

The Home Helps were employed to the extent of 75,943 hours (the equivalent of 35 full-time Home Helps).

Full statistical details are as follows:—

Category of Patients						No. of Cases	Hours employed	%
1.	Maternity (inc. expectant mothers)					17	1,302	1·7
2.	Tuberculosis					1	174	·2
3.	Chronic Sick (a) Aged 65+ ...					629	71,058	93·5
	(b) Under 65 ...					39	2,474	3·2
4.	Others					28	935	1·2
Totals ...						714	75,943	

The provision of Domestic Help is usually based on a Medical Certificate from the Family Doctor and may be provided where some person is ill, aged, mentally defective or to care for young children where the mother may have been admitted to hospital or otherwise ill. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The Home Help Service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer, a 24 hour service can be provided.

ANNUAL REPORT — SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Division No. 26. Combined.

During the last 30 years of the 19th century it became manifest that the mental and physical welfare of the people was a prime duty of the State and indeed in the State's own interest. In 1891 elementary education became compulsory and free for every child. The disclosures of the Army Recruiting Office during the second Boer War which revealed that 48—60% of all recruits were physically unfit for army service, led to the setting up of a Inter-Departmental Committee of Physical Deterioration in 1903. This Committee recommended (among others) the systematic medical inspection of children in schools ; this was followed by the Education Act 1907 which marked the beginning of the School Health Service medical inspections and empowered Education Authorities to provide medical care for the school children. During the years that followed the duties of the Education Authority were expanded to include the treatment of minor ailments and defects, the improvement of nutrition and the care of all types of handicapped children. As early as 1889 a Royal Commission recommended that "feeble minded" children who were capable of receiving education should be taught separately from the more normal pupils and by 1899 the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act made it obligatory for all such children to be examined and assessed by a Medical Officer as to their suitability for education at an ordinary or special school.

The various Education Mental Deficiency and Mental Health Acts of the ensuing years have not substantially altered the principles behind the work of the School Health Service established so many years ago. In passing it may be noticed that the Education Act of 1944 abolished certification of educationally subnormal children and deleted the word "Defective" from such a context, but that this term remained in the Mental Deficiency Act until the passing of the Mental Health Act in 1959.

With the coming of the National Health Service Act in 1948 and the almost extraordinary improvement in the nation's health during the 20th century, the emphasis in the School Health Service has now moved to the discovery of children mentally or physically injured either from birth or as a result of illness or injury, to the increasing need for Health Education in an affluent society and to the prevention of illness by immunisation and vaccination.

One of the most remarkable changes is the almost total disappearance of nutritional diseases. Under-nutrition has ceased to be a problem and obesity is now recognised as a not uncommon disorder of childhood. All observers agree that this is fundamentally due to over-eating by those children with a familial or hereditary tendency to store fat. It is an unpalatable truth that school dinners initiated with such high ideals of providing the main meal of the day and at the same time inculcating the communal spirit of the school, should, in such unfortunate children, be helping to reduce their enjoyment of life. It is known by School Medical Officers throughout the country that very many children are now consuming a minimum of two large cooked meals a day, and that while this does no harm—but certainly no good—to those many children who remain thin, to the minority who do not, the effect is to produce changes in the body which are only too obvious. In the same respect the indiscriminate consumption of school milk may well no longer be the blessing which it undoubtedly was, when first introduced into schools.

The duty of the School Health Service as laid down may be summarised as consisting of the routine medical examination of school children on a minimum of three occasions during their school life (recently these regulations have been relaxed to commit alternative schemes where visits to the schools can be more frequent, but the consent of the Minister is necessary for such modifications); the establishment of school clinics and of the school nursing service; immunisation and vaccination; the ascertainment of the physically and mentally handicapped with recommendations; hygiene, including ventilation, heating and lighting of schools.

The West Riding is fortunate in having a Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. Cedric Harvey as advisor and defects found at medical inspections may be referred to him for a second opinion. A close liaison thus established between the Hospital Service, the General Practitioner Service and the School Health Service has proved of great value in the care of children in this Division.

Eye defects are seen by an Ophthalmologist employed jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council and his services have proved of great value.

Doctors Barbara Demaine and Mary Menzies are responsible for the ascertainment of pupils in need of special educational treatment—in addition to the regular supervision of school children attending the various school clinics. I am grateful also for the most valuable assistance given by Dr. T. A. Appleby and the Drs. Baker, my Divisional Nursing Officer—Miss V. Dunford, and the Health Visitors and School Nurses who have worked so hard. I am also most grateful for the efforts of the clerical staff in the Division during the year and for their invaluable help in the preparation of this report.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table I.
Inspections of School Children 1961

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Entrants 	992	809
1st Year Junior 	345	668
1st Year Secondary 	433	949
Last Year Secondary 	1649	1224
Totals ...	3419	3650

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
No. of Special Inspections ...	264	1345
No. of Re-Inspections ...	45	86
Totals ...	309	1431
Total Inspections ...	3728	5081

Physical condition of pupils inspected :

Satisfactory.

The continuing high percentage of pupils found satisfactory on examination is a reflection of the generally satisfactory nutritional state of the country as a whole.

Table II.

Cleanliness and Head Infestation

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Total No. examinations made for this purpose:	11,278	10,146
Total No. found infested ...	439	213
Total percent found infested	3.9%	2.1%

(England and Wales 1.5% West Riding 2%)

The high percentage of infestation occurring immediately after the war has declined throughout the country to its present low level. The figures in this Division are due to a hard core of residual infections. It should be noted that the presence of a single egg is recorded as infestation. The louse, however, is a potentially dangerous parasite of man and efforts to eradicate it must be persistent.

Table III.

Care of Handicapped Children

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Milton Day School—E.S.N. ...	27	63
Residential School—E.S.N. ...	—	2
Residential School— Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	10	2
Residential School— Deaf E.S.N.	1	—
Residential School— Partially Sighted	2	1
Residential School—Blind ...	1	3
Residential School—Delicate...	7	2
Residential School— Cerebral Palsy	3	3
Residential School— Physically Handicapped excluding cerebral palsy ...	1	1
Residential School—Epileptic ..	2	1
Residential School— Maladjusted	1	2
Total ...	55	80

The ascertainment of the handicapped child is one of the most important aspects of the work of the School Medical Officer. The responsibility for making the appropriate recommendation for the special educational treatment required rests with the latter. The most common handicap is that of educational subnormality and the most common physical handicap is due to cerebral palsy. Less common handicaps affecting the education of a child are blindness, deafness, epilepsy and the after results of poliomyelitis.

Much medical research is being conducted into the causation of cerebral palsy which is so often associated with greater or lesser degrees of educational subnormality. The causes appear to be multiple and complex and associated with factors occurring before, during or even after birth. An encouraging sign for future progress is the building in South Yorkshire of a cerebral palsy school attached to a hospital centre.

Table IV.

Tuberculin Jelly Testing School Entrants

				Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
No. Tested	...	...	...	546	657
No. Positive	...	...	...	5	4
No. Negative	...	...	...	541	653

The test is a simple and quick patch one, applied to all school entrants. The presence of a positive result denotes a naturally acquired infection with tuberculosis, usually to a mild degree. Although the child is not usually ill and requires no treatment, it is a helpful procedure in tracing infectious cases of tuberculosis.

Table V.

B.C.G. Vaccination 13 Years and Older Children

				Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary				650	1,138
No. of acceptances	...	...		410	732
Percent of acceptances	...			66.3%	64.3%

Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :

No. tested	...	...	...	...	323	704
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Result of Test :

No. Positive	...	...	...	11	122
No. Negative	...	...	...	288	557
No. not ascertained	...	...		24	25
Percent positive	...	...	...	3.7%	18.0%
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	288	545

Tuberculin Test 12 months after Vaccination :

(a) No. vaccinated in 1960		53	743
(b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months	...	51	185
(c) Result of test :			
(i) Positive	...	46	183
(ii) Negative	...	4	1
(iii) Not ascertained	...	1	1

It will be seen that the greater percentage by far of school children give negative tuberculin tests at these ages and this is the present experience throughout the country. Some years before the coming of extensive pasteurisation of milk and the tuberculin testing of herds together with the greatly improved methods in the treatment of tuberculosis, the reverse was the case.

The tuberculin tests carried out 12 months after vaccination show that the latter is almost 100% successful. It is for this reason, that in dealing with large numbers, as in schools, the conversion test is no longer considered necessary.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the 19th century and the early years of the 20th, the commonest causes of death were diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid and cholera. The Infant Death Rate in 1901 was 150 per thousand. No family, rich or poor

was unaware of the imminent possibility of death from disease. In our present society those epidemic diseases no longer contribute greatly if at all to the death rate. In their place have come the cancers and diseases of the circulation. It is for that reason that Health Education, otherwise a paradox in a society as healthy as ours, now plays an increasingly important role and provides an important function of the School Medical Officer and the school nurse. No more frustrating duties however fall upon the Doctor and this is well exemplified by the response of the public to the well publicised danger from smoking. A serious responsibility falls upon teachers in this respect and many school staffs have conscientiously agreed not to smoke in front of their pupils. This is an example which could well be followed by Doctors.

Other causes of death in which Health Education could play an important role are accidents—commonest cause of death in children, a quarter of the deaths under five and one third of the deaths in the age group five to fourteen ; food poisoning—285 outbreaks in 1958 with 30 deaths ; infectious diseases—diphtheria can and does still occur and can still kill ; congenital disorders—children and parents can be helped to live with the handicap.

During the year in all the schools in the Division a regular Mothercraft Course is given to the school leavers. Other health talks have been given to the rest of the pupils in the school and to some of them their parents had been invited. Many Junior Schools have been visited for talks on general hygiene and home safety.

Talks and films have been presented on the "Dangers of Smoking".

The Health Visitors/School Nurses have also visited Youth Groups, Religious and Welfare Organisations, to give health talks and to show films.

Opportunities for the giving of advice on health measures are always taken by the School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Full statistical details are given in the remainder of the Annual Report.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus was offered to all school children in the Infants and Junior Schools. The parental response has been fairly satisfactory and is at the national level. 100% response remains however the aim.

The vaccination level against Poliomyelitis is very satisfactory and in one part of the Division approaches 90%. With the coming of the oral vaccine, we may expect an even higher response.

Parental consent to vaccination against Tuberculosis has at times been more disappointing but with persistence has reached the level we would expect.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

	Original Div. 26	Former Div. 30.
1. Subnormal or Severely Subnormal		
Number under Care and Guidance	81	92
Number of new Ascertain- ments	13	18
Number attending Training Centre	42	55
2. Mentally ill		
Number discharged from Psychiatric Hospital ...	51	51
Number requiring After Care	35	32

	Original Div. 26.	Former Div. 30.
Number of visits involved for After Care and patients referred from Out-patient Clinics	430	206
Number of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics	22	9
Number referred to Rehabilitation Centres ...	2	—

Since the advent of the 1959 Mental Health Act, a close working liaison has been established with the Psychiatrists and the staff of the Middlewood Psychiatric Hospital, the Mental Welfare Officers and the local General Practitioners.

Each case reported is fully investigated and every effort made, if possible, to avoid admission to hospital, either by treatment at home, after a domiciliary visit by the psychiatrist, or, if suitable, by out-patient treatment at one of the psychiatric out-patient clinics at the general hospital. Where it is absolutely necessary for the patient to be admitted he may be periodically visited by the Mental Health staff, after discussion with the psychiatrist, and by this means preparation for the patient's return to the community can be made.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend the psychiatric out-patient clinics at Barnsley Beckett Hospital and Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and work in close co-operation with the three Consultant Psychiatrists. Every new patient present at the clinic is interviewed by the Mental Welfare Officer and a full social history obtained.

In September, 1961, a Psychiatric Social Club was formed, meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings and the average attendance is between 12 and 25.

Outings have been arranged, handicrafts, whist drives, film shows, and discussions have been popular items. It is most gratifying to see the members have developed a sense of belonging to a group.

Home visits are made to the mentally ill and the sub-normal, progress reports are made available to psychiatrists and general practitioners, and often re-admission to hospital is avoided in this way.

TRAINING CENTRE, WATH-UPON-DEARNE

This is a purpose built Training Centre for the mentally subnormal. It is an all age centre and there have been no difficulties on account of this, in fact, in our experience, the adult trainees assist the junior ones in many ways. There were 88 in attendance in January, 1962, and 97 by the end of the year. Extensions are under construction for the adult trainees.

There is no Care Unit at present but this is planned for the future.

The Centre serves the whole division and the trainees are brought to the Centre by hired transport.

Eight trainees were taken on holiday to St. Hilda's, Whitby, in August. A member of the staff volunteered to accompany them for the duration of the holiday. The experience gained was most successful and all had an enjoyable time.

An open day was held in June and again in September in connection with a Mental Health Exhibition held at Swinton Clinic in co-operation with Middlewood Hospital, the local psychiatric unit. Work completed by the trainees was displayed at this exhibition.

The Centre Supervisor is Mrs. P. M. Winstanley.

The work of the Centre continues to expand.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Local Hospital services are administered by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee and the Barnsley Hospital Management Committee, on behalf of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham and the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital isolation are usually admitted to Kendray Isolation Hospital, Barnsley and exceptionally to the Isolation Hospital, Doncaster.

Maternity Hospital Services are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley and Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is situated at "Whateley House" Cemetery Road, Mexborough and sessions are held as follows :—

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Meetings are held in January, May and October of a Committee formed for the correlation of information relating to children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. The Medical Officer of Health is the designated Officer and the following Departments and Organisations are represented on the Committee :—

The Public Health Department by Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Mental Health Social Worker and Public Health Inspectors.

The Education Department by the Divisional Education Officer and School Welfare Officers.

Representatives from the N.S.P.C.C., Probation Service, N.C.B. Welfare Division, National Assistance Board, S.S.A.F.A. and the Church of England Diocesan Moral Welfare Council.

The information available from all these sources is correlated at the Meeting and decisions taken by the Committee as to the best method of assisting these families and improving their circumstances.

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

By 1961 the Second Five Year Slum Clearance Programme was under way, and representation was made in respect of 50 houses in Slum Clearance Areas and 7 individual unfit houses. By the year end 24 houses had been completely demolished and 49 families rehoused.

On the other side of the picture, a total of 55 new houses were provided including 2 by private enterprise. Improvements, in the shape of new bathrooms, were made in 42 other houses.

There was little progress made in the abolition of Atmospheric Pollution, no Smoke Control Areas having been made by the Authority and though minor adjustments were made in industry, the result was not a heartening one.

The standard of food shops in the area was reasonable and works of improvement were again carried out.

Water Supply

There was no complaint about the water supply, which was drawn from the Council's Ludwell Spring and Borehole and augmented by the purchase of bulk supply from the Sheffield Corporation. Agreement had been reached for the Sheffield Corporation to take over the undertaking and although various dates had been fixed, these were all postponed and it was assumed that the Council's waterworks would pass to the Sheffield Corporation early in 1962.

Every house within the Urban District had a piped supply and 8 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, only one of which proved unsatisfactory. The

unsatisfactory sample was obtained from the Waterworks after a period of heavy rain and before treatment.

Sewage Disposal

All the 5,563 houses in the area were connected to sewers and with the exception of the Roman Terrace Area, the sewage was treated at the Council owned sewage works situated in Pastures Road. The sewage from the Roman Terrace Area was treated by the Swinton Urban District Council Sewage Works.

There were no complaints received during the year.

Sanitary Inspections of the District

Details of the inspections carried out during the year were as follows :

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bake Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Temporary Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3669
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6978
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Smoke Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Vermin Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1148
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

Complaints

356 complaints were made to the Department during the year. These were all dealt with. The majority of complaints related to nuisances and to property repairs.

Overcrowding

No serious cases of overcrowding were met with during the year.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

3 sites for caravans were licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, one for a single caravan, one for 4 caravans, and one for 15 caravans. The site for one caravan was soon discontinued and the caravan removed. The site for 4 caravans was reasonably well kept, but the larger site (for 15 caravans) situated at the Wharf, gave rise to serious nuisance. A set of 18 conditions which had been issued with the Site Licence were not complied with and several requests to the owner had met with no response. Several of the occupiers of the caravans were employed in the scrap metal and rag trade, and the site was often littered with evidence of their trading.

No satisfactory toilet facilities were provided, and the water supply and drainage facilities were totally inadequate. By the year end the Council had agreed to take a prosecution in this case.

On several occasions during the year gypsy type caravans came into the area and were parked indiscriminately on private land, but with the help of the Police, the vans were removed before any serious nuisance could arise.

Common Lodging House

17 inspections of the Common Lodging House situated at Lees Buildings were carried out and the house was found to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Atmospheric Pollution

One deposit gauge and 9 lead peroxide instruments were in use for recording purposes, but on several occasions during the year no recordings were available on several of the lead peroxide sites owing to malicious damage having taken place.

The figures obtained showed an increase in atmospheric pollution at certain times of the year. The average deposit of soot per square mile per month was 23.83 tons, a great increase of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons over the figure of 20.32 tons for 1960.

The greatest concentration of pollution was again in the western half of the township.

It is little surprising that the area again suffered from severe atmospheric pollution. There were no smokeless zones in operation, and raw coal tended to be used excessively. Manvers Main By-Product Plant showed little or no improvement and an emission of fumes was evident throughout the year. The electricity generating station, situated at the eastern end of the district also, no doubt contributed to the emission of sulphur.

Until Clean Air Zones are introduced, it is my opinion, that the atmospheric pollution in the area will tend to be severe.

Observations were made on other chimneys in the area on 57 occasions but no serious nuisances were committed.

Details of the reading from the Lead Peroxide Gauges and Deposit Gauge are included.

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS - PERIOD JANUARY—DECEMBER 1960

Site of Gauge — In front of the Urban District Council Offices, corner
 of Adwick Road and Doncaster Road, Mexborough.
 Gauge Number — D.326.
 Metric Factor — (g. deposit to g/100m. 2) 1302.
 British Factor — (g. deposit to tons/mi. 2) 33.19

Analysis of Matter Collected in Atmospheric Deposit Gauge per Calendar month		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WATER pH Value TOTAL UNDIS- SOLVED MATTER Soluble in CS ₂ Ash Other Combustible Matter TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER Ca++ Cl— SO ₄	m.m. rain	87.00 4.2	33.00 4.4	4.00 6.0	69.00 4.4	34.00 4.9	27.00 6.4	66.00 4.7	53.00 4.8	43.00 5.0	62.00 4.8	25.00 5.3	48.00 4.1
	tons per sq. mile	12.74	9.09	9.29	25.72	36.08	11.95	12.68	9.49	9.46	9.52	10.22	7.04
	"	00.07	00.03	00.10	00.07	00.43	00.17	00.07	00.07	00.03	00.10	00.20	00.13
	"	9.29	6.87	7.20	20.54	29.01	7.13	7.70	5.94	6.41	6.07	6.30	4.55
	"	3.38	2.19	1.99	5.11	6.64	4.65	7.91	3.48	3.02	3.35	3.72	2.36
	"	17.89	11.78	4.16	9.63	5.91	8.63	7.63	4.91	8.43	9.26	11.88	22.10
	"	1.46	1.36	0.60	0.86	0.60	0.93	0.56	0.60	1.00	0.93	0.70	2.99
	"	1.76	1.26	0.66	1.23	0.76	0.63	1.00	0.90	0.77	1.73	1.43	2.22
	"	7.50	4.91	1.93	3.88	2.56	3.42	2.36	2.09	3.55	3.58	4.88	9.29
	TOTAL SOLIDS	30.63	20.88	13.91	35.35	41.99	20.58	20.31	14.40	17.89	18.79	22.10	29.14

The lead peroxide instruments and deposit gauge readings are enclosed.

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS — 1961

Wt. Ba SO₄

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Jan. 1961	Bailey	101 ·0	334 ·0	2 ·0	332 ·0	3 ·76
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	101 ·0	216 ·0	2 ·0	214 ·0	2 ·43
	Market Hall	101 ·0	280 ·0	2 ·0	278 ·0	3 ·15
	Sewage Works.....	95 ·0	295 ·0	2 ·0	293 ·0	3 ·53
	Water Tower	99 ·0	458 ·0	2 ·0	456 ·0	5 ·27
	1st Y.E.P.	No	Records		No	Records
	2nd Y.E.P.	99 ·0	285 ·0	2 ·0	283 ·0	3 ·27
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100 ·0	399 ·0	2 ·0	397 ·0	4 ·54
Feb. 1961	Bailey	97 ·0	327 ·0	1 ·0	326 ·0	4 ·12
	Highwoods	98 ·0	434 ·0	1 ·0	433 ·0	5 ·42
	Hanby	98 ·0	219 ·0	1 ·0	218 ·0	2 ·73
	Market Hall	99 ·0	232 ·0	1 ·0	231 ·0	2 ·86
	Sewage Works.....	99 ·0	294 ·0	1 ·0	293 ·0	3 ·63
	Water Tower	99 ·0	225 ·0	1 ·0	224 ·0	2 ·77
	1st Y.E.P.	99 ·0	230 ·0	1 ·0	229 ·0	2 ·84
	2nd Y.E.P.	100 ·0	256 ·0	1 ·0	255 ·0	3 ·13
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	98 ·0	404 ·0	1 ·0	403 ·0	5 ·04
Mar. 1961	Bailey	101 ·0	266 ·0	2 ·0	264 ·0	3 ·21
	Highwoods	102 ·0	425 ·0	2 ·0	423 ·0	5 ·09
	Hanby	102 ·0	211 ·0	2 ·0	209 ·0	2 ·51
	Market Hall	101 ·0	245 ·0	2 ·0	243 ·0	2 ·94
	Sewage Works.....	102 ·0	251 ·0	2 ·0	249 ·0	2 ·99
	Water Tower	100 ·0	312 ·0	2 ·0	310 ·0	3 ·80
	1st Y.E.P.	99 ·0	286 ·0	2 ·0	284 ·0	3 ·52
	2nd Y.E.P.	100 ·0	242 ·0	2 ·0	240 ·0	2 ·94
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100 ·0	350 ·0	2 ·0	348 ·0	4 ·27
April 1961	Bailey	97 ·0	216 ·0	1 ·0	215 ·0	2 ·31
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	97 ·0	138 ·0	1 ·0	137 ·0	1 ·47
	Market Hall	98 ·0	168 ·0	1 ·0	167 ·0	1 ·77
	Sewage Works.....	100 ·0	175 ·0	1 ·0	174 ·0	1 ·81
	Water Tower	101 ·0	235 ·0	1 ·0	234 ·0	2 ·41
	1st Y.E.P.	98 ·0	235 ·0	1 ·0	234 ·0	2 ·48
	2nd Y.E.P.	96 ·0	191 ·0	1 ·0	190 ·0	2 ·06
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	101 ·0	270 ·0	1 ·0	269 ·0	2 ·77
May. 1961	Bailey	99 ·0	202 ·0	1 ·0	201 ·0	2 ·25
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	102 ·0	129 ·0	1 ·0	128 ·0	1 ·39
	Market Hall	100 ·0	157 ·0	1 ·0	156 ·0	1 ·73
	Sewage Works.....	98 ·0	156 ·0	1 ·0	155 ·0	1 ·75
	Water Tower	No	Records		No	Records
	1st Y.E.P.	102 ·0	289 ·0	1 ·0	288 ·0	3 ·13
	2nd Y.E.P.	98 ·0	168 ·0	1 ·0	167 ·0	1 ·89
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	101 ·0	202 ·0	1 ·0	201 ·0	2 ·20

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS — 1961 (continued)
Wt. Ba SO₄

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
June. 1961	Bailey	96·0	251·10	2·0	249·0	3·07
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	98·0	138·0	2·0	136·0	1·64
	Market Hall	98·0	161·0	2·0	159·0	1·92
	Sewage Works.....	99·0	154·0	2·0	152·0	1·82
	Water Tower	98·0	190·0	2·0	188·0	2·27
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	205·0	2·0	203·0	2·40
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	170·0	2·0	168·0	2·01
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	212·0	2·0	210·0	2·49
July 1961	Bailey	101·0	196·0	4·0	192·0	2·04
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	103·0	123·0	4·0	119·0	1·24
	Market Hall	No	Records		No	Records
	Sewage Works.....	98·0	150·0	4·0	146·0	1·60
	Water Tower	100·0	186·0	4·0	182·0	1·95
	1st Y.E.P.	101·0	221·0	4·0	217·0	2·31
	2nd Y.E.P.	98·0	133·0	4·0	129·0	1·41
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	101·0	197·0	4·0	193·0	2·05
Aug. 1961	Bailey	No	Records		No	Records
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	97·0	116·0	2·0	114·0	1·30
	Market Hall	No	Records		No	Records
	Sewage Works.....	98·0	138·0	2·0	136·0	1·54
	Water Tower	100·0	147·0	2·0	145·0	1·61
	1st Y.E.P.	101·0	164·0	2·0	162·0	1·78
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	127·0	2·0	125·0	1·40
	Maple Road Highwoods Est.	99·0	215·0	2·0	213·0	2·38
Sept. 1961	Bailey	No	Records		No	Records
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	102·0	170·0	2·0	168·0	1·82
	Market Hall	No	Records		No	Records
	Sewage Works.....	99·0	160·0	2·0	158·0	1·77
	Water Tower	101·0	148·0	2·0	146·0	1·60
	1st Y.E.P.	102·0	173·0	2·0	171·0	1·86
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	167·0	2·0	165·0	1·85
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	235·0	2·0	233·0	2·58
Oct. 1961	Bailey	No	Records		No	Records
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	98·0	143·0	1·0	142·0	1·66
	Market Hall	No	Records		No	Records
	Sewage Works.....	99·0	216·0	1·0	215·0	2·49
	Water Tower	99·0	183·0	1·0	182·0	2·10
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	215·0	1·0	214·0	2·45
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	167·0	1·0	166·0	1·92
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	101·0	295·0	1·0	294·0	3·33

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS — 1961 (continued)
Wt. Ba SO₄

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Nov. 1961	Bailey	No	Records		No	Records
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	103 ·0	251 ·0	2 ·0	249 ·0	2 ·77
	Market Hall	No	Records		No	Records
	Sewage Works.....	101 ·0	230 ·0	2 ·0	228 ·0	2 ·58
	Water Tower	99 ·0	325 ·0	2 ·0	323 ·0	3 ·73
	1st Y.E.P.	100 ·0	309 ·0	2 ·0	307 ·0	3 ·51
	2nd Y.E.P.	99 ·0	255 ·0	2 ·0	253 ·0	2 ·93
	Maple Road, ...	101 ·0	369 ·0	2 ·0	367 ·0	4 ·16
	Highwoods Est.					
Dec. 1961	Bailey	No	Records		No	Records
	Highwoods	No	Records		No	Records
	Hanby	100 ·0	416 ·0	1 ·0	415 ·0	4 ·32
	Market Hall	No	Records		No	Records
	Sewage Works	100 ·0	330 ·0	1 ·0	329 ·0	3 ·42
	Water Tower	100 ·0	566 ·0	1 ·0	565 ·0	5 ·88
	1st Y.E.P.	100 ·0	551 ·0	1 ·0	550 ·0	5 ·72
	2nd Y.E.P.	99 ·0	449 ·0	1 ·0	448 ·0	4 ·71
	Maple Road, ...	98 ·0	596 ·0	1 ·0	595 ·0	6 ·32
	Highwoods Est.					

Factories

The majority of the factories in the area were those engaged in light industry and apart from 2 or 3 premises all the factories were of a small nature.

Industries included printing, manufacturer of clothing, and small engineering. There was a total of 61 factories, 49 of which had power. 52 inspections were made during the year and the following defected were remedied :

W.C.'s. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C.'s. renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1

Hairdressers

There were 37 hairdressers in the district and 62 visits were paid. There was no cause for complaint.

SECTION "D"

Housing in the Area

During the year of 1961 there were 5,563 dwelling houses in the district which was an increase of 31 over the number in 1960. There were no back to back houses included in this figure.

House Erection

A total of 55 houses were erected during the year, 53 by the Local Authority and 2 by private enterprise.

Housing Clearance and Demolition

50 houses were dealt with in Clearance Areas and 7 as individual unfit houses.

Houses in Chapel Walk and Garden Street were treated as Clearance Areas, whilst Pitt Street and Lower Dolcliffe Road were made subjects of Compulsory Purchase Orders.

A total of 24 houses were actually demolished and 97 persons in 49 families were rehoused.

Housing Inspection and Repairs

Repairs were carried out to 271 houses by the owners to render them reasonably fit for human habitation. Statutory Action had to be sought in 25 cases, but no legal proceedings were necessary.

The itemised details of repair work were as follows :—

Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Damp Walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Handrails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Plaster renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Coppers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Firebacks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Kitchen Ranges repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Water in Cellars remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Choked drains released	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Drains renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard Paving renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C.'s renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total							676

Statutory Notices

Section 93 Public Health Act, 1936	...	44
Section 45 Public Health Act, 1936	...	1
Section 56 Public Health Act, 1936	...	1

Housing Improvements

61 persons made applications for improvement grants and 60 applications were granted. By the year end 44 improvement works had been completed satisfactorily and grants made accordingly.

Assisted House Purchase

84 advances were made in the sum of £58,965 for the purchase of houses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.

SECTION "E"

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Two private slaughterhouses, namely, those at West Road and Pym Road were used throughout the year and only pigs were slaughtered. A total of 2,204 pigs were dealt with during the year and each one was inspected post mortem. The percentage of the animals affected with Tuberculosis was 2.1% which was a reduction of 1.7% over the figure for the previous year. The percentage of the number of pigs affected with a disease other Tuberculosis and Cysticerci was 2.04%.

There were no Cysticerci found.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and offals were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

Whole pig carcase and organs (Suffocation) ...	1
Heads (Tuberculosis)	49
Heads (Abscess)	1
Plucks (Cysts)	50
Plucks (Tuberculosis)	2
Plucks (Pleurisy)	1
Liver (Cirrhosis)	2

Certain improvement works were carried out at both slaughterhouses during the year, Alexandres Ltd., the Tailors, who occupied the factory adjoining the West Road Slaughterhouse were desirous of extending their factory premises, and, after negotiation with the owners of the slaughterhouse and a tripe boiling premises, purchased the building concerned. It was agreed that the tripe boiling premises would not be replaced, but a new slaughterhouse would be built and building work commenced during the year.

Other Food Inspection

Visits were paid to retail dealers premises and the following foods were found unfit for human consumption and destroyed:

Cooked Shoulder	...	41 lbs., 3 tins, 11 Shoulders
Tongue	... ..	38 lbs., 8 tins
Cake	... ..	4 lbs.
Cheese Trimmings	... ..	16 lbs.
Gammon Ham	... ..	14 lbs., 4 tins
Luncheon Meat	... ..	5 lbs., 12 tins
Cheese	... ..	30 lbs.
Butter	... ..	6½ lbs., 8 packets
Pears	... ..	22 tins
Tomatoes	... ..	6 lbs., 55 tins
Peas	... ..	18 tins
Peaches	... ..	24 tins
Pilchards	... ..	3 tins
Grapefruit	... ..	15 tins
Grapes	... ..	2 tins
Ham	... ..	39 lbs. 2 oz., 6 tins
Bacon	... ..	70 lbs.
Veal	... ..	14½ lbs., 5 tins
Soup	... ..	5 tins
Pineapples	... ..	25 tins
Apricots	... ..	8 tins
Beans	... ..	6 tins
Salmon	... ..	5 tins
Sausage	... ..	16 lbs.
Peanuts	... ..	28 lbs.
Maws	... ..	170 lbs.
Fore-end	... ..	13 lbs.
Corned Beef	... ..	4 lbs., 6 tins
Spam	... ..	1 tin

Chopped Pork	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs., 3 tins
Crab	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	12 tins
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin, 1 jar
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Sardines	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Kippers	...	...	...	...	...	2 stone
Finnon Haddock	...	...	...	...	...	4 stone
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	2 bags
Sild	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Steak	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs., 2 tins
Corned Pork	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Cod	...	...	...	...	...	5½ stone
Mallows	...	...	...	...	...	252 lbs., 204 packets
Chicken and Ham Galatine	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Pork Pie	...	...	...	...	...	3 pies
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Plums	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Cereal	...	...	...	...	...	1 packet
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins

Food Premises

Routine inspections were made at food premises and multiple stores in the main High Street introduced several improvements. The general standard was reasonably good, though it was found in the old premises that lack of space was

against some expansion and improvement. Co-operation was readily obtained from the traders who were eager to discuss their problems and improvements. There were no complaints during the year and it was not found necessary to take any legal action. It was found in most cases that suggestions by the Department were readily accepted. Several new refrigerators and refrigerated counters were installed.

The following improvements and repairs were carried out on request :

Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings underdrawn		...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Walls tiled	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors re-covered	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hot water provided		...	...	...	...	...	3
Cold water provided		...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Light provided—natural	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Light provided—artificial		...	...	...	...	...	2
Cutting Surfaces provided		...	...	...	...	...	2
Clothes storage provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s. renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains released	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total							67

Food preparing premises were as follows :

Bakehouses	... ..	3
Tripe Boilers	... ..	1
Preparation and manufacturer of sausage, pressed, pickled or preserved foods	... ..	11
Fish Friers	... ..	21

Ice Cream

89 premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream. All Ice Cream sold was wrapped and no complaints were made.

Shops Act, Section 38, 1950

302 inspections of shop premises were made and 7 defects were remedied under the above Act.

Milk Production

There were 47 registered milk dealers. Most of these were for the sale of Sterilised Milk.

The following licences were issued :

Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested	...	2
Dealers Licences (Sterilised)	... ..	4
(Pasteurised)	... ..	1

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

207 notifications of infectious diseases were received in 1961 of which 206 were confirmed. The total number of notifications in 1960 was 187.

Scarlet Fever

10 cases were notified, 9 fewer than in the previous year. It was necessary to admit one child to hospital for treatment.

Whooping Cough

Only 3 cases were notified during the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis, non paralytic

A 3 year old child was admitted to Kendray Isolation Hospital as a case of Meningitis. The diagnosis was subsequently corrected to Poliomyelitis (non paralytic). The infant had not been immunised against Poliomyelitis. He made a successful recovery.

Measles

152 cases were notified. These cases mainly occurred in the first 3 months of the year.

Dysentery

5 cases were confirmed of the 6 notified cases. This compares with 45 cases notified in 1960.

Meningococcal Infection

6 notifications were received and 5 of these cases were confirmed. The remaining case was subsequently re-diagnosed as Poliomyelitis. All the children concerned were treated in hospital.

Acute Pneumonia

Of the 29 cases notified, 27 were treated in hospital and 22 of the patients were aged 45 or over. 10 deaths were recorded from pneumonia in 1961.

MEXBOROUGH U.D.C.

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1961 Age Distribution (After Correction)

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over	Adm. to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	10	10	—	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non paralytic)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	152	152	9	16	32	24	21	48	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
Dysentery	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	—
Acute Pneumonia	29	29	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	13	9	27	10
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	207	206	13	17	35	26	26	55	2	3	7	13	9	39	10

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, FOR 1961

Age Groups	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
Years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-15	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
16-25	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
36-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

There were 7 cases of Tuberculosis notified, 3 males and 4 females and 2 cases of non pulmonary tuberculosis—one male and one female. The number of new cases notified is the highest since 1958 and the Pulmonary Tuberculosis case incidence rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population compares with a rate of 0.21 in 1960 and 0.32 in 1959.

It is pleasing to report however that there were no deaths from Tuberculosis for the second time within the last 3 years. In fact only one tuberculosis death has been recorded since 1959.

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